the people. The chief security for liberty in the Brilish government, then is the balance between the three great-orders into which their social systemis divided. But how different is the nature of

our government? here we have no disorders of society; all individuals and classes are included in the comprehansive term of the people. On their common will rests the foundations of our government, and all the various officers who administer its powers, are directly or indirectly their agents and representatives. The Legislative body represents them in the exercise of their original power of making laws-the Judiciary of their power of deciding upon their application, and the Presi dent is their representative to enforce the execution of the laws. Responsi bility is the life and soul of the representative principle, and without it representation is a mere name. Respopsibility to the people then for the proper exercise of power, and not checks and balances, is the true and only effectual safe guard against oppression in this country. Every govern-ment that is worth the name, or that has power to protect-has also the power to oppress, if the depositary of that power has the disposition to abuse That is the case with the general government, and it is the case with our own state government. Have not we. the members of this General Assembiy, the power to pass laws which would be oppressive to our constituents? Undoubtedly we have. Why do we not pass such laws? Shall we answer that we have too much virtue and patriotism to do it? I trust and believe that such an answer would be true as respects this house-but what is the answer that is to be given as applica-ble to all houses and all times? It is that we tech a direct responsibility to those what sent us here, that we know. if we value the distinction amongst our fellow citizens, which a seat here confers, we shall lose that distinction and be rejected with disgrace from our

tors of the people. The principle then of responsibility to those who sent us here, is the real safe guard of the people, against the abuse of our power. And although for sound reasons, checks are introduced to have a limited effect, yet the real and substantial security for the liberty of the people of this country, is not the want of power in their agents to oppress, but the responsibility, which those agents feel directly or indirectly, to the people for the use of their pow er. Responsibility then ought to be the pervading principle of every part of our government, and we may lay it down as an undeniable proposition, that wherever in any part of our insti tutions that principle does not operate, that part is defective and requires amendment, and that exactly in the proportion that power is conferred with out attaching responsibility to its exercise, in the same proportion does that power partake of the nature of despo-

seats, if we abuse our trust and become

the oppressors instead of the protec-

Let us apply this test to the three great departments into which, according to the constitution of the United States, the powers of government are distributed. To begin with the legislature-One branch of it, the House of Representatives is made directly respunsible to the people by biennial elec-tions. The other branch, the Senate is directly responsible to the state le gislatures which appoint them. The Judiciary has a direct responsibility to congress; one branch of which has the power to impeach, and the other to try such impeachment. This indirect responsibility of the judiciary to the peole is more effectual than if directfor responsibility to be effectual, must be to a body qualified to decide whether mal-conduct has taken place, Congress are more competent to this in judicial matters than the people at large; and therefore, they have wisely deputed the control over the judiciary to congress. The responsibility of these two great departments of our government seems then to be sufficiently secured: but, a careful examination of the vast powers of the executive department of the government, and the immense patronage that belongs to it. will satisfy us, that while to guard effectually against abuse, a more strict and direct responsibility is necessary than in any of the other departments. that department is, as the constitution now stands, less under the restraint of this salutary principle, than either of the others.

What then are the powers of the president? The constitution says. that he shall be commander in chief of the army of the United States-he shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, make treaties with foreign powers, which shall be the supreme law of the land.—He shall, with the same advice and consent. appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and con suls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for; and which shall be esta-blished by law; and he shall appoint, without that advice and consent, all such inferior officers as congress may direct-amounting altogether to about 10,000 different officers. The president shall moreover take care to see

that the laws are executed, and give to congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures. as he shall

judge necessary, and expedient. Such are the vast powers and pa-tronage, for good or evil, of the president of the United States, to contro which for the promution of the first and the prevention of the last, the mos rigid and direct responsibility ought to be attached to their exercise. Im peachment is but a feeble restraint will probably never be exercised, and can never be resorted to except in casee of high crimes and misdemeanors The only responsibility of the presi to those, who have power tor re-elect which have been presented in discus sing the general ticket system, of ap pointing the electors by the people, of the legislatures of the states, we must all, I think, he satisfied, that such res ponsibility must be ineffectual for the purposes, which responsibility ought to accomplish. It is a responsibility in fact, to the leading members and intriguers of the state legislatures, or o those irresponsible and unauthorised nominating meetings, that go under the denomination of Caucus: in fine, a responsibility to those, whose interests are distinct from, and often times hos tile to the true interests of the people.

Let us then boldly apply the reforming hand to this part of the constitution on, which is so glaringly defective-Let us close this door against the introduction of corruption which may, other wise ultimately infect and destroy the other and now healthy parts of the constitution. Let us secure the prope use of the vast powers and patronage of the president, by making him de pend for his election, upon the great body of the American people, for whose welfare those powers and that patron age were given .- Let us, in fine, complete the system, and if we regard our future safety, confine to their proper orbits, by the gravitating power of responsibility, all those luminaries, which the creative sovereignty of the popular will throws up into the political that kent at due distance, and mov ing in their proper spheres, they may, by their genial warmth, ripen and per fect the fruits of liberty and happiness

And let us not suppose, that the people of the United States alone are interested in perfecting our institutions that the freedom which they bestow may be secure and stable for us. liberty and happiness are the desire and envy of the world .- Nations with out being aware of it themselves, exercise a power over others of a very im portant character. It is natural for the people of one country, seeing another enjoying a treedom and prosperity, of which they are deprived, to desire to possess the same, and if opportunity offers to make an effort to obtain them.—Hence the French revolution. and the hitherto unsuccessful attempts of Naples, Italy, Spain and Portugal, to secure their happiness by the establishment of constitutional govern ments. The strength of this principle of imitation and desire of improvement, can only be properly estimated by contemplating the means that are employ ed to check and crush it. For this purpose the monarchs of Europe have combined in what they implously de-nominate a "Holy Alliance." for the maintenance of absolute power, and unitedly hold a million and a half of armed men, in readiness to fall upon every people that shall dare to make an effort to improve their condition. Thank Heaven this continent is placed beyond the reach of their power; terrible and irresistible as it may be in the continent of Europe. And accordingly stimulated by a riew of our felicity, and ardently desiring the enjoyment of our freedom and happiness, the nations which occupy the rest of our continent, have thrown off the old despotism that had confined their energies and blighted their welfare, and now look up to us for lessons in freedom and models of government. Let us then amend our system in the part which has been found defective, and let us present a perfect model for their adoption, and the ultimate imitation of the civilized world. We shall thus fulfil not only the duty which we owe to our own fellow-citizens, but enable our country to discharge that which it

owes to the nations of the earth, that

look up to its example and desire to

POPULAR SIMILES. As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone, As live as a bird—as dead as a stone; As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat, As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat; As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole, As white as a lilly—as black as a coal; As plain as a pikestaff—as ro sgh as a bear, As tight as a drum—as free as the air; As heavy as lead—as light as a feather, As steady as time—uncertain as weather As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog, As guy as a lark—as sick as a dog;
As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind,
As true as the gospel—as false as mankind; As thin as a herring—as farms a pig.
As thin as a lierring—as farms a pig.
As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a grig;
As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove;
As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;
As blind as a bat—as deaf as a poit,

The Aloe is said to bloom but once in 100 years. A plant of this kind will

As cool as a cucumber-warm so a toast.

A GALLEY STORK Ted Buckwood, Mappens to the sound of the so

business—turn in just "end for end," and in spice of your shore-ruing, know nothing growelers you'll find a man-o'-wal's birth's not so ind, after all.

"You may talk o' the hardships of pressing, your manhunting, and the likes of such lubberly, prate; but if there's never no entring, how the is—lit can you help it! Men o' war must be mann'd as well as your manchaninen. Marchanmen must have their regilar convoys; for if they hav'nt you know, than there's a stopper over, all upon trade, so take the consarn how you will, "by or large," there's not a king's Bencher among large," there's not a King's Bencher among you can mend it. Bear up for Blackwellship aboard of an Inger-man, and see how you'll be hadgered about by a set o' your boheaing bysummundungo-built beggars.— Get hurt in their service, lose a finger or in by a chime of a cask in the hold, or fall from a chime of a cask in the none, of where's sloft & fracture your pate, then see where's your pension or 'smart." argufactors, none o'your long winde l law-yers, like Paddy Quin, the sweeper, or Col-lins, the 'Captain o' the head;' but you kno there's never no working to wind'ard "There's not a chap in barkey, no, not

fellow affoat in the fleet, has felt more of the roughs and smoothes of the service nor I. I was pressed, desarted and desarredly punished, here I am, happy-go-lucky,' and as learty as ever. 'Tisn't often I spins you a yarn, but just to set you to rights, Pil give you a twist; so here's heave with the winch. "Well, you must first of all know, it's exactly—let's see—exactly thirteen years, come the 3 of Nov. since first I was prest by the Wengence's cutter. The ship was fit-ing at Spithead—ay, and a snug little back-ey she was. There wasn't a faster seventy four in the sarvice, she was just like a frigate in the fleet, and kept always to wind? ard on the Admiral's beam, 'kase there was keeping her astern in her station. The cap-tain was one o' your thoro-bred-tars, ay, and a sailer's friend to the mast. He'd an eye like a hawk. He never went o' the ship he didn't see something uniss-either a to' sail sheet, a staysail halliard not properly taut, or a yard not square by the lifts He led the boatswain the deail's own life, He led the boatswain the dexil's own life and well he desarved it, for he was the on ly bad on board. He was the rummes looking chap you ever sot eye on. Though he stood on his pins like a figure of five cap-sized, he nevertheless was as taut as a jop most. There was his head, too, all of a hoo chin topping to port—a thorough-put in his starboard eye—and his mouth all awry from 'Well, howsomever, as soon as, I may

say I was shipped-as I took both helm and lead. I was put on the folk'sel at once.

"Soon after, we sailed for the Baltic, and as I bevelled it aboard very well with all hands, and moreover a somet-of-a-sort of a fancy man with the First Leaftenant, I wa clapt in the barge-ay, and I takes it, had oftiner the slinging of the Captain's cot nor his coxen.
"Well you know, for more nor five nor

six months, every thing was going on as gay as a goose in a gutter, when coming back to Spithead from a cruize, who should come off to the ship but the postman, letching me a lubborly letter from home, what fixes my fate. For, you see, the very identical day that I gets it—as the barge, under the charge of a bit of a boy, went to wait for the Captain at Sally-port steps (the devil coming into my healt) we somer she erracoming into my head,) no sooner she gra-zes the ground than out I jumps slap in the surf, and hard up for the back of the point. "Well, there was the younker, singing out like a soger, and cracking on every thing low and about to come up with the chase-when I drops him astarn—whips in a wher-

ry, and over in a jiffey to Gossey.*
"Well the first thing of course I does, was to-make for old Moses' slop-shop, and search for a suit of snore-going togs. There I was overhanding rig after rig, just as fickle as a flaw on the sarfis; till I fixes at last on a There I was white linen shirt, with a flying jib friil, and throat seizing' complete, a pair of gaff-to sail boots, and taut fitting breeks—a black long tailed coat, towing over my taffel, with a sky craper cape and one o' your flush built waistcoats, with hanging ports on the pockets, when docking my tail and dowsing my whiskers close by the boards, I powders my pate, and claps on a broad brim'd chopper clean over all. "Well, as soon as I was reg'larly a taunto

every thing taunt fore and aft, and varils squared with Moses—for you see I'd a Newland for ten in the letter—I just takes a bit of an overhaul squint in the glass; then sharp as a shovel nose sherk for a Guineaman 'Moses,' says I, 'by the cut o' my jib, but I'll pass for a parson!—Tip us your daddle,' says I—never say die—and soud like a mugon, and book as a berth in the mail.' Well off he flies—ay, as fast as if the d—l was in his wake with a double piece of pork, and clinches a place in a crack. Thinks I to myself, this is running the rig—it'll gee very will if it doesn't account in the his way. well if it doesn't get wind in the barracks for you see, just at that time, the sogers were looking out sharp for their straggling were looking out sharp for their straggling money. Howsomever, you know, as the coach did'nt weigh until eight, there I was, brought up in Moses' coal-hole, just like a collier in the 'Lower Hope,' † waiting for the turn of the tide. Well, at has I weighs, with Moses as pilot, when, after 'backing and filling,' and boxing about every lane what led to the coach, we comes alongside her just as she claps on her canvass. 'Ye hoye, there, coachee,' says I, 'what! d-n your eyes, forgot your freight;' for you see noye, there, coachee, says I, 'what! d-n your eyes, forgot your freight;' for yon see I was 'shaking a cloth in the wind.' Is that your respect for the church'' says I—'come down from aloft and let me aboard, says I, 'or I'll break every lobberly bone in your body.' Well the words were scarce out of my mouth, when we have a scarce out of my mouth. my mouth, when just as I was stepping into the cabin o' the coach, what the d-I does I feel but a grip by the scruff o' the neck!
There I was, all a back, boned by the Lord, by the master 't arms, and a man hunting party o' marines Moses you know was off like a shot; and, as I couldn't make play in my togs, or palaver any o' the pas-sengers to lend me a fist, in course I had to

sengers to lend me a fist, in course I had to strike to the party.

"Well, away yent the coach—coachee craking his whip and his joke as he went laughing along at a fellow's, misfortune.—But the worst was to come, for heing taken aback in the coach was a trifle to being taken aboard in the clergyman's rig. No sooner, neat morn, you know, nor I comes alongside in the cutter, but there was a regular spree fore-andaft.—Who've we hare! gular spreefare-andant.—Who've we here!' says the first leastenant, (clapping on one o' your half and half laughs and purser's bloom in a few years at Mount Vernon. | grins, as he stood on the gangway, looking

down in the boat.) What! says he don it! a methody parson! send a hauling line down for the lubber. Going on after that sort o' fashion, and keeping up a frolick-some fire on a fellow, what was more galling, you know, nor a regular raking.

Well, howsomerer, to shorten the matter: after I somes up, as down in the mouth as a midshipmans dough-boy, I was elaptinto a linebo, togs and all, as I stood, till the skipper comes off after dinner. There he was (as soon as I came aft, and brought up afore liim.) trying to stopper a smile on ills

was (as soon as I came aft, and brought up afore him,) tr, ing to stopper a smile on his mug and clap on a grave-digger's grin, when, at last, says he, coming for ard to face meg—"Well, my man, what'ave you to say for yourself?" says he—"Nothing, sir, say 1—"No! says he, indeed, you're the last man in the ship I thought would have run. 'Howsomever,' says he, 'I'm sorry it happens to be you, 'kase, as I must make a sample of some-un, the only course I can take ple of some-un, the only course I can take is to try you by a regular court-martial.'—
'I hope not, sir,' says I; 'rather you'd pun-ish me aboard. if you please.'—Howsomey er, you know, there was never no use in palayering, for his mind was made up; and he was as good as his word, for, as he never broke it with no man, by the return o post

I was ordered for trial:

"Well, you know, just as I was rigged and ready for the 'fray the morn o' the trial, and taking a bit of a squaint out o' the after gun room-post, off goes a gun 'board the Billy," as the bell strikes eight. Thinks to myself, 'come what will, Mr. Sam, they can't say you havn' made a bit of a noise in the world;' for you see, 'twas the Billy repeating the court martial signal aboard the Gibraltor in the harbour. "There was—man the pinnace," and

send me aboard her, just like a lord o' the land, with the second leaftenant, a mid-shipman, the master'-t'arm, three july marines, with sheets abaft, and one in the boy facing aft, just like a figure-head shipped

the wrong way.
-Well, as soon as I gets aboard the Gladiator, with her Jack at the peak, t only waiting for the members to muster, I was claps

ing for the members to master, was crapted under the charge of a chap as they calls the proviky-martial.

"There was the devil to pay, and no pitch hot!"—piping the side for the skippers, and the guard presented arms to them as fast as they came off in the barges. I never seed so many swabs, on a deck in my

"Howsomever, as the bell strikes two? down they dives to take their stations at the down they dives to take their stations at the count-martial table in the cabin. Well, as soon as they was ready to open their fire, they rings a bell, when in I comes, under regular convoy of two armed craft, for there was a royal, with a bagnet in his first, oh my larboard beam), and the proviky martial, rigged out in a cocked hat athwart ship, with a sword drawn over his shoulder, stuck on my starboard, as stiff as a mider, stuck on my starboard, as stiff as a mid shipman.

"The Commodore" o' the Court wa moored at the top o' the table, the rest of facing each other in two regular lines, in the order o' battle; and a little lawyear look ing chap, with a face like a bladder haule over a wig block, as busy as the devil in a gale of wind, overhauling a parcel o' pa-pers below at the bottom.
"Well, as soon as this rum looking fellow

in black (the jude of advice, ## as they called him) was ready to lay down the law, up the whole on'em gets, Bible in hand, and tarns to to swear (uttering together like parcel of methody parsons,) to sarve our justice alike, both to man and to mesmate.

"There was the skipper, ## standing in the Commodore's wake (for as he was pros ecutor, you see, he'd to regularly stand to what he said;) and nobly the poor fellow behaved, for never a question he asked more of a witness nor was necessary to clinch the concern. Well, you know as I was going to leeward as fast as a hay-stack affort, I takes the advice of one o' the captains, and axes no more of your traverse-sailing ? questions; for, you see they did me more harm than enough. So, as soon as the skipper's palaver was over, there was 'pall the capstern,' and clear the court till the judge of advice draws up a paper for a fellow, throwing karector and all up on the mercy of the court. Well, you know, as soon as he reads it aloud, and both the first leaftenant and skipper com ed for ard to say a few words in my favour, there was tarn out again for a bend, til they settles the sentence; when in I comes to hear, as I thought, my unfortunate fate. 'As soon, as I enters the cabin, and sees

the commodore and captains o' the courd looking as fierce and as black as the d in a blaze, every man on'em with their goldlaced scrapers regularly shipped, some fathwart ship, and some fore and aft, says lancing at Moses, who was looking out as I I to myself, the games all up with you Sain'—that's the yard-arm signal, as sure as a gun!—)for, you see, 'twas only a formight afore I was prest, I happened to put into Old-Baily bay, as the judge was clapping on his cap to con term an unfortunate fellow to death;) so, in cours, I thinks this chipto death; so, in cours, I thinks this inpling of scrapers was the similar signal. Howsomever, you see I was ahead of my recking; but instead of going round the fleet, I was sentenced to one hundred lashes aboard my own ship! No, no; none of your court martials for Jack! If so be as I'd a' gammoned the skipper to a' settled the score at once, and served me out my self, I'd a' napped no more nor four dozen at the outside."

*Gossey - Gosport †One of the lower Reaches in the river, where merchantmen frequently wait, when the wind is fool, the turn of the ride. *Royal William-the flag-ship at Spit-

he: d.

† A union jack flying at the peak is the signal for a court-martial sitting.

† Provost-Marshal. | Swabs (epsulets)

† Two bells -nine o'clock. See Naval

Anomalies. ** President. ††Judge Advocate.

11'' The skipper;" Jack's constant phrase

for his own captain. 15 Cross examination. One of the most simple and useful discov

eries in agriculture, is to mix layers of green or new cut clover, with layers of straw in ricks or stacks, thus the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which there im-pregnated, both horses and cattle eat greet ily, and the clover is thied and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and

It is said that France and England, without taking any part in the deliberations of the Congress at Papama, will send agents to watch their movements.

Two Valuable Farms

FUR SALE The Subscriber offers at Private Sale on a fiberal credit, the following REAL ESTATE A Farm situated in Broad Rad

A Farm attuated in throad had Anne Arundel, county, seven all from Annapolis, adjoining the action of James Macketin and Heratic tiout, esquires, and containing about 250 Acres,

With a sufficient proportion of woll land, the growth of which is printipally oak, hickory, wanut, look poplar. The soil is naturally of poplar. The act is naturally of excellent quality, and susceptible an easy and rapid improvement manuring with sea ore, merch mone &c. This estate is situated at a mouth of Magothy River, in an agree able neighbourhood, and binds on the property of the provening a convenient. Bay shore, affording a convenient ter conveyance to market at all sons, and one of the most beaut and extensive water views in county. The buildings are small a of an inferior description; the fee of an interior description, the excitation of the soil, and its peculiar advantageous situation, this lar ought to be a desirable object to

times, may be known on applicati to Col. Henry Maynadier, of And polis, or to the subscriber, living t miles from Baltimore, near the U. ed States Arsenal.

I will also sell a Tract of Lander taining 200 Acres,

Lying in Baltimore county, out rond leading from Cox's Toxas Westminster, and adjoining t land of Henry Ebaugh, e.g. Ti land of Henry Ebaugh, esq. T farm lies near the Patapsco Falls. the Asping Run, has a southern a the industrious planter, in three yea from the tobacco crops alone, than asked for the whole property. T improvements consist of a comfortal dwelling house and kitchen, just nished, a large tobacco house, stabl &c Benjamin Buckingham, lin

Town, or to the subscriber

DAVID R. GIST. Baltimore county, July 6.

lour T. disker Woollen Draper, Tailor, a Habit Maker,

Informs his friends, and the pub in general, that he has taken Mr. I cholas J Watkins's business and sto of goods, and now carries on the abo and has also just received a splene assortment of

FASHION ABLE

ECCCO SKILLES Among which are the following Sheppard's Best Blk. and Blue Clot Second do do do

Second do do do Superfine Green and Olive do Superfine Brown and Claret de Superfine and second Grey Mixt d Best Superfine Black, Mixed, Dr

Orange, Light, White and other loured Casaimers, Black Satin, Twilled Bombaset Denmark Sattin, and Lastings, of sorted colours, Drilling, Plain and Striped, of er

description. Blk, English and Prench Florenti White Buff and Figured Marsell Also a few Patent Suspenders of a

perior quality.
JNO. T. DISNEY, Confidently lieves that he will be able to give neval catisfaction to all who may pleased to patronize him having b the advantage of acting as Foreman Mr N. U. Watkins for the last years, and receives the fashions re larly four times a year from Philad phia. The public may be assure that their work will be done in neatest and most approved fashio ble manner, as his workmen are the most superior kind. He respe fully solicits a share of the public tronage.

tronage.

N. B. A speciment the Pashio in drawing may be been by calling his Shop. his Shop.

WANTED.

A Deputy is wanted in the Or of the Register of Wills of the Register of Wilh a county—a very liberal salety will given to a person well gaslified. I also wish to emplot a Young he who writes a pretty good pain by to again, me in bring up up the record my vilice. Enters addressed to (post paid) will be duly attended to (post paid) will be duly attended to Easton, Md. June 17, 1820. Karyland Fazette.

ANNAPOLIS THUESUAY, JULY 6, 1826.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. Thursday, June 29th, 1826.—The conset in Remp's Ex'z vs. Staley, Pherion and Action, (No. 40), was sinused by Pobner for the appellant, ty Ross and Magruder for the ap-

riday. June Soth. The regument fem's Ex'x. vs. Staley and others, ferry's Exx. vs. Statey and others, as continued by Magruder for the salles, and concluded by Tanky for sapellant, in reply. The case of teden and icife, vs. Thornto. (No. 17, vs. opened by Ross for the ancient.)

Seturday July 1st.-The argument Schrday July 184—1 he argument ligger and wife vs. Thomas, was refined by Ross for the appellants, of by Palmer for the appellee, and schided by Ross in reply. The case Bohnes. Headley (No. 45), was oned by Frick for the appellant.

ought to be a desirable object to man of industry and enterprise.

Mr. Henry Hammond will be this property to any person who a wish to view it, and the terms, while will be liberal, and suited to a liberal, and suited to a liberal with the suite of the Henan and K. Johnson for the ap-die, and by Mitchell for the appel-at in reply. The case of Kiersted as The State, use of Costello. (No. 4, was rejuid by Mitchell for the ap-diant, and by R. Johnson for the mellee. The case of Laurenson vs. The State use of The Levy Court of Schower County (No. 48), was con-Himore County (No. 48), was open-by R. Johnson for the appellee.

Thesday, July 4th The argument the last above case was continued by Mand Williams, Detrict Attorney the U. S.) for the appellee, and the U. S.) for the appellee, and acladed by Raymond for the appeller, in reply. The case of Henck Tolkinder, et al. (No. 49), was are by Mayer for the appellant, and inital for the appellee.

Wednesday, July 5th-The argueastern exposure, and is finely was ed. Only a small part of this land cleared, which however is under go recluded by Mayer for the appellant, cleared, which however is under go recluded by Mayer for the appellant, of the court.—Judg-ration, and in a high state of cu ratio. The balance is in this young timber; about 50 or 60 acres. When the tobacco land, and it for the appellant. No counsel arbelieved) would yield more money the industrious planter, in three year. in for the appellec. The case of the E. and George C. Moore, vs. E-than Moore, on appeal from a deme of the orphans court of Churles party. (No. 54) was argued by sometreef for the appellec. The case fourty for the appellec. The case fourty. Harrington (No. 56,) was was the Research of the the appellect. on one tarm, will show it to any proved by Raymond for the appellant, son disposed to purchase find the ship R. Johnson for the appellent terms may be known by applying by case of Burger, et ux. Ex'r. of Richard Hooler, esquire, near Control by the subscribe. ticy ts. Collins, (No. 57,) was open-

made

ANNIVERSARY .- The fiftieth ariversary of the Declaration of A eritan independence was observed this city on Tuesday. Business, perally, was suspended; salutes see fired, and the national flag distingt upon the spire of the state-one. No regular arrangements we made by the great body of our cholas J Watkins's business and sto ose. No regular arrangements of goods, and now carries on the above made by the great body of our business in Mr. Coe's Brick She day citizens to unite in celebrating (formerly occupied by Mr. Watkin directly opposite Williamson's Hot marformed for the purpose, and the and has also in a page in a pa inteformed for the purpose, and the tountry presents, were enliven-by the innocent hilarity of men, free as the featherd songster that and his sweet note on the spreadbough above them. It was thus, in milit of sylvan scenery, that mamidst of sylvan scenery, that macommemorated the birth day of li-try, and rejoiced in the blessings injected to them by their forefathers, trough the beneficence of an Almigh-

> A very destructive fire happened Charleston, (S. C.) on the 24th ult. praids of thirty houses were conand, the most of them occupied as tres. Such was the rapid progress the conflagration, that only a small orion of the goods and furniture they

A man named George Peacock, was heir convicted in New-York of the ne, whereby he obtained property

come Gamesters in New-Orleans the lately robbed of a considerable m of money by a fellow who had taen a seat at their table. He for some ne affected to be asleep, but suddenseizing a pile of notes near him, ettel his escape before the Blacksufficiently recovered from their rprise to be able to pursue him.

MASONIC: At a regular meeting Winder Lodge No. 77, in the city Baltimore, on the 13th ult. It was naminosaly resolved that twenty dolha be subscribed to the funds of the

the subscribed to the funds of be erected in Broad-